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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908.

No. 36

CALIFORNIA'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

FURUSETH ON INJUNCTION.

Andrew Furuseth made the most interesting talk on civic rights and individual liberty ever listened to by any audience in the city of Seattle, last Monday week, says the *Seattle Union Record*. In his speech he showed how the courts have encroached upon the rights of the people, as the vampire in the Brazilian forest does upon the sleeper, until liberty is no more. He brought his audience down from 240 B. C., to the present time, showing how predatory wealth has debauched the law makers of the land; the law construers, and those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, until the laws of equity and the law of personal rights of the constitution have been merged and we have no more law than obtained at the time of Charles the First.

Mr. Furuseth was born in Norway on March 12, 1854, and came to this country 28 years ago, at the age of 26, becoming a citizen a few years later. His speech, in part, was as follows:

"Somebody will say that somebody in Connecticut wants to sell hats cheaper than somebody else, and in order to do so he must employ cheap labor—women and children—to work longer hours and pay them less wages than his competitor pays. The union men said to him: 'You must not do this; it is not the part of a good citizen; if you continue in this you will demoralize the wages of the country, depress business, take the children out of school, ruin society and reduce this country to slavery.' But the man replied: 'I do not care anything about your children or society; I want to sell cheap hats.' The unionists then said that we are going to tell the country all about it—we will lay all of these facts before the people; we are not going to tell any lies, but the pure and simple truth, and if you can sell your hats, all right.' Mr. Loewe soon found that his sale of hats very materially decreased and he began looking for a remedy for the boycott—the hatters have boycotted me and I want damages.

"What is a boycott? If you are a free man and you own your own body, then the labor you perform, the product of your labor belongs to you. If you are working for wages, then the wages belong to you and nobody has the right to say how you shall use it, so long as you do not use it in a criminal way. Now, you and I come together and say we will not buy hats from a certain manufacturer because he is acting in an unsocial way and trying to destroy the standard of living. We are individuals, because we are workingmen and have agreed together and acted upon it, and here some judge comes up and says, 'I forbid, I forbid.' Now, what is a boycott? Does the free action, the free combination of free men to do a legal thing constitute a boycott? That is what it does do. That is the legal definition of a boycott today. In the old Greek times it was called ostracism; in the early Christian era, excommunication; in modern society it is called expulsion. It is a distinctly Christian weapon and the only one, outside of the strike, that you as a Christian have the right to use. Holy Writ says that you shall cut yourself off from the evil-doer until he ceases to do evil, and learns to do good, and if you buy from him, or sell to him you do not cut yourself off from him. And if you work for him you do not cut yourself off from him,

It may not be generally known that Harris Weinstock, the well-known merchant, is touring foreign countries as the representative of California, commissioned by the Governor. Mr. Weinstock is inquiring into industrial conditions, and after touring Europe he is going to the Australasian colonies. His report concerning the lot of the workers of Austria in part follows:

Compared with his fellow worker in Russia, I found the condition of the Austrian wage earner most enviable. On the whole, the Austrian workman is better off than ever before, though there is very great room for further improvement in his condition. The Austrian wage scale has for several years been upward, until the recent depression, which naturally checked this tendency, but as yet there have been few instances where wages have been cut, and unless trade conditions grow materially worse there is no present likelihood of wages declining. I found, however, that this upward trend of wages of recent years was largely confined to those branches of industry which are unionized.

There has also been a progressive increase in the cost of living, so that unorganized labor, which has not participated as a rule in increased wages, has been badly pinched by the increased cost of rent and of foodstuffs.

The legal hours for a day's labor in Austria are eleven. The actual average working hours, however, are nine and a quarter.

The average earning of industrial workers is \$240 a year, out of which he contributes \$20, or 8 per cent, to the funds of labor unions. According to the statement of Dr. Max Kaiser, the secretary of the Employers' Association of Austria, \$2,800,000 of such funds had been used for political purposes in supporting the work of the Social Democrats, and \$400,000 were used for strikes.

Labor has largely concentrated its efforts on politics. Under the name of "Social Democrats," it wields important political power, having eighty-seven representatives in the lower house. By voting as a unit, this labor party has made itself keenly felt, especially since the representatives of the capitalistic and employing classes are split up into numerous political parties, thus minimizing their political strength.

In addition to contributing 8 per cent of his earnings to labor unions, the Austrian workman is obliged to pay direct State taxes equivalent to about 9 per cent of his income. This reduces his purchasing power to a sum on which it would seem impossible to the American workman even to exist, especially in the face of the stern fact that in the last few years the cost of living in Austria has increased from 25 to 35 per cent. As a consequence, even the best-paid Austrian wage-earner does not enjoy the comforts, the conveniences, nor the standard of living within the reach of the ordinary American unskilled laborer. A workingman in Vienna, however favorable his conditions, rarely, if ever, occupies more than one room and a kitchen for self and family, no matter how large his family. I have visited the homes of skilled wage-earners in Vienna consisting of a room and kitchen, which were occupied by families of as many as nine persons. There are multitudes of wage-earners who occupy but one room for self and family.

The wage-earner's diet, as a rule, consists of bread,

ESSENCE OF INJUNCTION QUESTION.

BY JAMES H. BARRY IN THE *Star*.

"Why should labor unions have special privileges under the law?" ask men who are fattening on special privileges conferred by law.

The answer is, labor unions do not ask for special privileges under the law. Corporation lawyers and the reptile press of corporate interests are trying to deceive the people when they say that when labor unions object to Government by injunction they are asking for special privileges. It is not true that organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is in favor of riots and lawlessness; it is not true that organized labor attacks the integrity of the courts or that it is trying to shackle the courts.

All that organized labor asks, what it stands for and insists upon is "absolute equality before the law"—nothing more, nothing less, and it has a right to demand that. What does it mean by "absolute equality before the law" in connection with the question of injunctions? It means that:

1. That the writ of injunction was intended to be used for the protection of property rights only.
2. He that seeks the aid of the writ of injunction must go into court with clean hands.
3. There should be no injunction where there is another adequate remedy at law.
4. The writ of injunction was never intended to be used and should never be used to curtail, abridge or deny personal rights.
5. It must never be used to punish crime.
6. Under no circumstances should it be used to set aside trial by jury.

These are the contentions of organized labor in regard to "government by injunction." Are they not based upon justice? Do they smell of anarchism, riot and lawlessness? Do they squint at the "downfall of the Republic," as asserted by the advocates of government by injunction?

Such injunctions as have been issued against workingmen have not been used or issued against other citizens of the country. They involve an attempt to deprive citizens of the United States—if these citizens are workingmen—of the constitutional right of trial by jury. More than that, they are an attempt to charge them with and punish them for "crime" when they are innocent of any unlawful act.

Government by injunction—the curious judicial legislation employed against workingmen and labor unions—is at bottom an assertion that employers have a property right in their employees; a judicial dictum that the employer has a property right in his employees when the latter try in a lawful manner to protect or defend or advance their natural rights.

By the mere word of a judge, injunctions as issued in trade disputes are intended to and do in effect make outlaws of men who are not even charged with violation of any law of Nation or State.

Not one of these assertions has been successfully denied by the advocates of government by injunction; seldom have they been denied at all. Have not workingmen, then, the right to protest when the courts discriminate against the workingmen in a manner that deprives them of their constitutional guaranty of equality before the law?

The injunctions issued in labor disputes are not

LABOR CLARION.

based upon law. They are not law, for no legislative body has sanctioned them. They are products of judicial legislation—and judicial legislation is judicial usurpation. Admitting the integrity of the judges so legislating and thus guilty of usurpation, it must be said that the injunctions issued by these judges are uniformly in the interests of the capitalist and monopoly classes, and uniformly against the workingmen.

A judge enjoins—prohibits—workingmen from doing what is lawful. Let the workingman do the lawful act thus prohibited, and he is guilty of contempt of court; not the contempt of court "committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the administration of justice," but "indirect contempt"—which in this case is the doing of a lawful act that has been forbidden by the court. For doing that lawful act, which the court has no lawful right to forbid, the workingman may be sent to jail or fined, or both, by the judge who without authority of law issued the order.

Have not workingmen the right to protest against that judicial tyranny? Have they not the right to protest against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workingmen and employers, when no such injunctions have ever been issued or even been asked for when there was no dispute between workingmen and employers? The workingmen would not be worthy of American citizenship if they submitted without protest to such judicial tyranny.

No act is a "crime" unless some law designates and specifies it as a crime. Wherever the law designates and specifies a crime it provides the punishment; but at the same time the law demands that the accused shall have a hearing and a trial before a jury if he so demand. Now, in all things in which workingmen are enjoined by the court, if the acts are unlawful and criminal the law provides for their punishment. By what sort of right may a judge punish a man for doing what is not unlawful? The lawyer who sits on the Bench and issues the injunction has no right to do anything of the kind. He has the power, but judicial power is not judicial right.

Organized labor does not ask immunity for any of its members who violate law. The man on trial for his life may demand and have a trial by jury, and no judge may deny him that right. But judges deny men the right to trial by jury when they are accused of no crime and have committed no crime—their sole offense being that they have disobeyed an order that the judge had no right to make.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

508 Eddy street was the scene of an enthusiastic mass meeting of the French laundry people on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. The hall was crowded to its full capacity and practically every French laundry in this city was represented.

Mr. P. A. Bergerot, who had been working for several weeks with the committee of ten affecting a permanent organization, made a detailed report of the progress and results of the committee's labors. They had interviewed all the French people interested in the laundry industry, and explained to them thoroughly the purposes of our campaign against Asiatic competition, and received in every instance the assurance of the hearty moral and financial support of their countrymen.

H. F. McMahon, president of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, addressed the meeting on the necessity of persevering in our crusade against Asiatic competition.

At the weekly meeting of the League, held on October 15th, progressive reports were received from the various standing committees. We are receiving most encouraging help from all sides, and we are learning through our agents in the field that the Japs are daily losing ground in the laundry industry, and it is safe to predict that the time is not far distant when they will be practically eliminated from the field.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.

Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.

Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.

Sutro Baths.

Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.

United Cigar Stores.

Lorono A. Henry died in Sacramento, Cal., on October 8th. He was an active member of the Pressmen's Union of San Francisco at one time, and had represented his district in the State Legislature.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.

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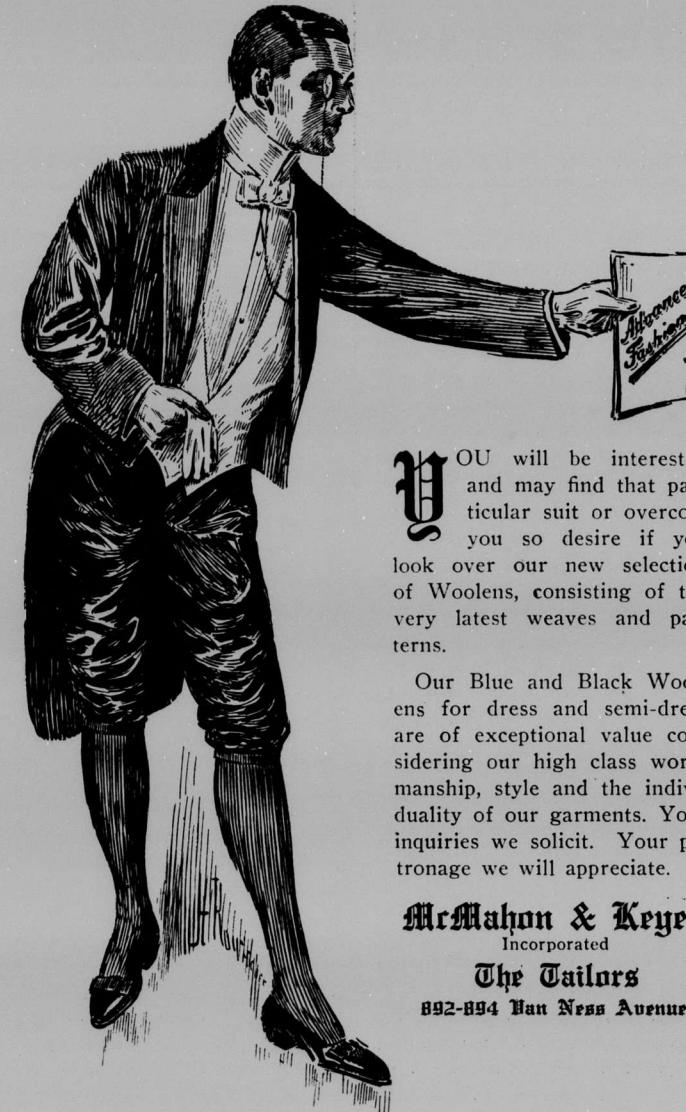
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Our Blue and Black Woolens for dress and semi-dress are of exceptional value considering our high class workmanship, style and the individuality of our garments. Your inquiries we solicit. Your patronage we will appreciate.

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FURSETH ON INJUNCTION.
(Continued from Page 3)

and so far as you assist him in his way you become a co-worker in evil with him. The only thing to do is to obey the scriptural injunction, 'Cut yourself off from him until he ceases to do evil and learns to do good.' But the judge says this is criminal. They should read a little book called the History of the Boston Tea Party. Being a foreigner, with a little twist in my tongue, I cannot express myself as clearly as I would like, but I do know that a boycott is legal and that we, as free men, have the right to do this under certain circumstances. Read history. The Bostonians agreed that they would not buy any tea, that they would not drink any tea, and, as God's children and free men, they had a right to take this action.

"Now, then, what is an injunction? It is the power that some 200 years before the Christian era was bestowed upon the Roman tribune. His office was really to protect the weak against the strong. He was elected for one year, and his person was sacred. This office was in force for more than 200 years, and finally degenerated into irresponsible, personal, absolutism. As long as the tribune was in office he could prevent a case from being tried or a law from being executed. After some years Caesar became tribune for life and then the law went to pieces. It was resurrected in the time of Charles I, who at that time had the power to judge, the power to execute. This power descended from king to king, and when something happened or was about to happen, and there was no law to prevent, they made an appeal to the king to use his sovereign power to aid them, and he did it at first, and later on he allowed his chancellor to do it. The court of chancery was a court of conscience—it was purely and simply irresponsible, personal, government as distinct from the American form of government, which is government by law, and the only distinction between law and equity in England, so they called it chancery. It was a peculiar law. In England when two men are fighting, and one has the other's head under his arm, just punching like this (illustrating), he is said to have his head in chancery. The man who went to chancery court had about as little chance of justice as the man who goes to equity court now. The judge first determines what is wrong; and then he determines what is evidence; then he constitutes himself a jury, and determines how much penalty shall be applied. So you see it has nothing to do with law.

"When a man is accused of a crime, the case comes up and he is indicted and tried. Evidence is given and the jury decides as to his guilt. If he is found guilty the judge sentences. The difference is government by law—government as Lincoln would have it, of the people, for the people, by the people. Government by equity is personal government, despotic, irresponsible and unlimited in its power, if it is permitted to extend into other fields than those which properly belong to it. For hundreds of years there was between the law courts and courts of equity much rivalry. When a case was in chancery, Lord Mansfield would say, 'It depends upon the chancellor's foot—if it is big, it is big,' which is equivalent to saying in America that it 'depends upon the judge's liver.'

"We go and levy a boycott, that is to say, that we are not going to buy a certain man's goods. The manufacturer goes to the judge, and the judge steps in and issues an injunction, the only basis for which in the United States is through the Constitution saying that the judge 'shall have power in law and in equity.' Now, in England for 150 years, the equity court had nothing to do with personal relations; it only had to do with property relations. It came to us in that shape. In order to extend to and have relation between employer and employee there must be a property right in carrying on business. Who does the work? It is not the man who works that gets the injunction, but his master. Now, if he has no property right in that man he cannot

have an injunction, and any injunction ceases, and the re-introduction is bringing down property relations that then existed in a modified form as between employer and employee today. When they are issuing an injunction under such conditions they are denying the rights of citizenship, the right of individual labor. They are claiming a property right in the worker, and the courts have been compelled to go so far as to say that a man, because he has a factory, has a 'vested right' in all the labor that comes toward his gates, and that he has a right to retain—that is to say, it must come through a retainer. It makes of us a piece of property and denies us the right of citizenship, just as exists in Mexico, and as men we must fight against it as we can, especially in these times. If we are not men to do this, then I do not know that we deserve anything better. Well, now, injunctions were issued right and left, and let me say that if the carrying on of a business is not labor but a property right, then Mr. Van Cleave will have it extended to other manufacturers, and the result will be that we make out of business relations the same kind of law that gives rights in private property and land. If you accept that condition, you shut the gate of opportunity in the face of every boy in his teens in this country and of everyone that may be born until there is a change.

"Again, we drafted another bill of grievances and submitted it to Congress and stated in it: 'You have the power to grant us these rights and we ask you to do it, but if you refuse to give it we will make you responsible for not doing it and appeal to the American people.'

"Then the American Federation of Labor said: 'Caesar is drunk; we must appeal from Caesar drunk to Caesar sober; we will go to the Republican conference in Chicago.' They also gave us a lecture, but no relief, and Van Cleave said: 'No, no; it is perfectly satisfactory to us as it is, and if you do not like it you can go to—Denver.' We went. Instead of giving us any encouragement, or even promising us any; instead of giving us the bread we asked for, they gave us a stone, and now when we have a grievance and go on a strike until such grievance can be rectified, the judge says, 'You must not.' And after a little while the employer goes to the judge and the officers of the Federation are served with a notice asking them to show why an injunction should not be issued against them. The injunction is issued just the same. What is the judge to do? Is he going to consider what the trouble really is? Can the employer pay the increase asked for or must he have the reduction he himself is asking for? It means that the relations between employer and employee are taken from a court of law and put into an irresponsible judge, the same condition that existed hundreds of years ago and was made by a British judge. A judge is just like the average man, perhaps a little better than the average man, but he is only human. Men are likely to err, men are liable to prejudice, and it is because of this that we have established a government by law and by the people. Irresponsible power of the court, is it not just as dangerous as the crown? Can the judge any more divest himself of prejudice than any other man? Despotism is despotism, and the club is just as hard, no matter who wields it.

"That is what we want—it is freedom, the holiest inheritance that has come to man. This is what we want to guard. What kind of a man would Samuel Gompers be if, seeing this thing—seeing the danger of it to the American people—what kind of a man would he be if he did not shout out: 'Danger, danger, danger!' from each watch tower? And he says to you, and he says to me: 'Commune with your God and use your own judgment and do as your conscience tells you.'

The next convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will be held during the second week in June, 1910, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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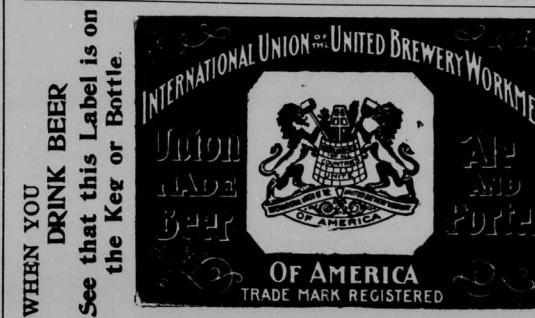
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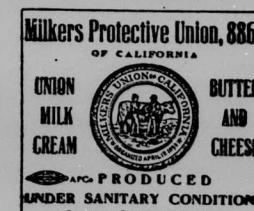
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Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES

CALIFORNIA'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.
(Continued from Page 3)

vegetables and coffee, and if his family is not too large, of scrap meat for Sunday dinner.

STATE CARES FOR THE SICK.

He enjoys, however, this advantage over the average American workman. In the event of sickness he is furnished by the State with free medical treatment and free medicine and also an amount from the State sick fund, equivalent to 60 per cent of his annual wages, to which his employer has contributed one-third and he has contributed two-thirds. This allowance is given him for a period of twenty weeks. In the event of a disabling accident, he likewise receives a State allowance equivalent to 60 per cent of his annual earnings, to which he has contributed 10 per cent and his employer 90 per cent.

The question of old age pension is also being agitated at this time, and the Austrian parliament has such a measure now under advisement.

LABOR UNIONS STRIKE OFTEN.

The rapid increase in the ranks of union labor has tended to an increase in strikes. The official record for recent years stands as follows:

Number of strikes in 1902, 246; 1903, 324; 1904, 414; 1905, 686; 1906, 1083.

The great fight that is being made by Austrian labor is to obtain recognition at the hands of the employers. By virtue of its growing strength it has commanded recognition on the part of the smaller employers, which, as a rule, now recognize the labor unions. The largest employers, however, do not, as a rule, recognize labor organizations, and are uniting more and more with the view of collectively refusing to recognize union labor. Aside from the Carpenters' Union at Vienna, the "open shop" as a rule prevails throughout Austria. Austrian labor unionism, it is claimed by its leaders, stands for temperance, for the intellectual development of the wage-earner and for a faithful observance of labor contracts.

CONDUCT STRIKES SYSTEMATICALLY.

Wherever labor unionism is recognized the tendency of employers and of unions is in the direction of making contracts running from three to five years. The Labor Federation insists upon strict observance of these contracts on the part of unionists, a clause being generally inserted in such contracts to the effect that the Federation agrees to withhold support, financial and otherwise, from any union that violates its contract, and if need be, to expel such union from the Federation.

The labor unions in Austria, as in America, are opposed to the unions' incorporation on the ground that to become legal bodies would lay them open to becoming perpetual victims of legal proceedings instituted by Employers' Associations with the view of disrupting the labor organization.

In order to prevent selfish labor leaders from needlessly prolonging strikes in their own interests and at the cost of capital and labor, and in order also to prevent the union members from being terrorized by radical unionists, the rule is faithfully followed during a prolonged strike to taking a weekly secret ballot on the question, "Shall the strike be continued?"

AUSTRIAN WORKS BETTER HERE.

Austrian government officials, who have carefully studied the Austrian wage earner, confess that the same man when transplanted to American soil becomes much more efficient. In this connection Dr. Alfred Grunberger, connected with the Ministerial Department of Trade, made the interesting statement that shortly after the recent panic struck the United States, news came that thousands of Austrian wage earners were on their way back to Austria.

This information caused great uneasiness, and committees were hastily formed and employment offices organized in order better to deal with what was expected to be a horde of returning suffering refugees. The surprise of the committees was great when they found the women among the returning emigrants decked out in fashionable garments, with hats decorated with ostrich plumes reaching high

up in the air, the men as a rule wearing creased trousers and all of them wearing an astonishing air of prosperity.

They were further surprised when the offered employment at 80 and 90 cents a day was laughed at by the returning wanderers, who informed the committees that they had plenty of money, that they were not seeking employment, and that they had simply availed themselves of the slack time to take a junting trip home where they intended to remain until there was a revival of American trade, when they proposed to return to the United States.

I was further informed that there is not one case on record where employment was accepted at the wages offered.

The increased effort and energy of the Austrian workman when transplanted to American soil is ascribed largely to the better general social and economic conditions that prevail in America, because of its boundless resources, the higher esteem in which labor is held, the far greater opportunities and possibility of advancement, and the progressive spirit of the American employer who is ever ready to discard old methods and introduce the most modern methods obtainable.

STATE INTERFERES SOMETIMES.

While the State has made no legal provision to deal with strikes and lockouts, it often happens that officials holding high places take the initiative of bringing the conflicting parties in labor disputes together for the purpose of conciliation. One such official, Government Councillor Ritter von Heutl, a peculiarly tactful official of the province of Lower Austria, has in this wise been the means of settling successfully forty labor disputes, averting that many strikes and lockouts.

This method has grown into such favor that the conflicting parties now frequently appeal to such mediators to arbitrate existing differences.

Of the many who were invited to express an opinion as to the wisdom and practicability of compulsory arbitration, only three expressed favorable opinions—His Excellency Dr. Geesman, Minister of Public Works; Herr Frederick Elsinger, a prominent manufacturer and Stadthalter von Heutl. The latter specially favors compulsory arbitration, expressing the belief that the activity of a court of compulsory arbitration and the precedents created by the same, might be instrumental in effecting and maintaining industrial peace.

OPPOSE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

On the other hand, however, I found that Austrian employers and employees as a rule are much opposed to compulsory arbitration. Austrian employers are opposed not only to compulsory arbitration, but to interference of any sort in labor disputes on the part of the State, on the grounds:

a. That the State officials are likely to be in sympathy with labor, and are likely to use their influence to get concessions in favor of labor, in order to least inconvenience themselves and in the interest of industrial peace.

b. Because compulsory arbitration in time of industrial disputes would compel the employer to expose in court his private affairs for the information of the court, and at the same time also for the information of his watchful competitors, while labor, on the other hand, would stand simply on its demands.

c. Because compulsory arbitration, the employers claim, would rob them of their liberty and would compel them to accept the dictates of perhaps a hostile court.

Austrian labor is opposed to compulsory arbitration:

a. Because it fears capital, with its tremendous power would intimidate the arbitration courts; and,

b. Because compulsory arbitration would rob labor of the right to strike, which it regards as its most formidable weapon, and which it will not surrender under any conditions.

LABOR WILL FIGHT FOR CAUSE.

Labor declares further, by its representatives, Hueber Broun, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the Social Democratic paper of Vienna, and Representa-



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

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Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
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If you can't afford a Richmond, get a Hub. It's the next best.

UNION HUB RANGES

\$26.00

...On Payments of \$1.00 a Week...

The Pacific Hardware and Steel Company have sold us their entire stock of Union Hub Ranges at a nice fat discount and you get it, too.

The Union Hub is a Standard Range usually sold at THIRTY-FIVE dollars.

STERLING

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER

tives Beer, Hannsch and Schrammel, members of the Lower Austrian House, that it would combat any attempt to deprive it by law of this power and would employ all means at its command, resorting, if necessary, to the extreme of fighting therefor in the very streets.

Professor Kobatsch, a recognized authority on economic and labor questions of Austria, maintains that compulsory arbitration cannot be adopted to the economic and social conditions of Continental Europe, and that even in England, the most progressive industrial country of Europe, the proposal was recently rejected with the enormous majority of 60,000 votes.

The concensus of opinion in Austria on the part of officials, employers and labor leaders is that the best remedies against strikes and lock-outs are:

a. Organization on both sides, as powerful as they can be made, on the theory that mutually strong organizations with the power to inflict, if need be, great punishment on the opposing side, will tend to greater mutual respect and to greater mutual restraint.

b. On the part of labor leaders, it is held that the recognition of labor unions and collective bargaining makes for greater industrial peace.

c. The bringing together of the conflicting parties for the purpose of reaching a better mutual understanding.

d. The making of long contracts, say from three to five years, between employers and employees, in order to establish a condition of steadiness and to enable employers safely to plan for the growth and development of their business.

The feeling seems to be growing in Austria, especially in labor circles, that more is to be gained by peaceful measures in labor disputes than by strikes and lock-outs, and the present labor tendency is to leave nothing undone to maintain peace before the extreme measure is resorted to of a strike.

OTIS' VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese question has been left in such shape that it can be reopened at any time. No law has been passed, as in the case of the Chinese, excluding them from entry into the United States. Only a verbal agreement on the part of the Japanese government bars the flood from breaking. With a change in the Japanese government this is liable to occur at any time.

With this prospect in view, how does the American citizen in California contemplate the likelihood of the question being determined by an administration of which Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, is a member?

Mr. Otis' cheap labor proclivities are too well known to leave any doubt as to his position on this question, and the neglect of his newspaper to take any positive stand when the matter was under consideration by the United States and Japanese governments is proof that he is a consistent advocate of cheap labor of every kind.

Workingmen who value the improved conditions and higher wages they have been able to secure by their united effort will seriously consider the effect of the appointment to office of any man like Harrison Gray Otis.

Mr. Otis expects to be Secretary of War if the Republican candidate is elected in November. Can the men who have been so long maligned and injured by this individual view such a contingency with complacency, or will they use their best endeavors to defeat the ambition he has so long nurtured, but which, up to this time, he has failed to attain?

It is incredible to believe that they will be so false to their own best interests as to allow anything to stand in the way of administering to him the most severe punishment possible.

By voting for the candidate who is under no obligation to reward him they will prevent any honor being conferred upon him to their detriment.

Thrane Bros. "Blue Diamond" cigars are the best in the market. Try one at Leonard's. ***

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

San Francisco, Oct. 17, 1908.

To the Asiatic Exclusion League:

I heartily indorse all your demands regarding pledges as to legislation against the Asiatic races, and in the event of my election as Assemblyman for the 35th Assembly District, your organization will have my fullest co-operation in its efforts to exclude all Asiatics from the United States. I will vote only for a United States Senator who will unequivocally pledge himself to vote for the exclusion of Japanese and all other Asiatic immigration. I am opposed to Asiatics acquiring real estate in California, and believe with you that Asiatics should be segregated in public schools and not permitted to attend the same schools as white children.

A. S. LILLIE.

Letters have been received from E. W. Holland (candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket—First District), K. J. Doyle (Fourth Congressional District—Socialist), E. H. Misner (Fifth Congressional District—Socialist), and F. P. Feliz (Sixth Congressional District—Democrat), replying in the affirmative to the queries propounded by the League, and pledging their earnest support to the exclusion work.

Candidates for the Legislature have replied in similar terms, as a rule. Among these are W. E. Sheppard of Ventura (65th Assembly District), J. Lewellyn of Oakland (15th Senatorial District—Democrat), James B. Holohan of Watsonville (29th Senatorial District—Democrat), D. W. Ravenscourt of Petaluma (13th Assembly District—Democrat), and Florence J. O'Neill (34th Assembly District—Democrat and Union Labor).

A. M. Drew of Fresno (61st Assembly District—Republican) said that he could not make any ante-election pledges, but referred to his record in the Legislature, where he passed through the Assembly and sent to the Senate all the exclusion and Asiatic land ownership legislation introduced at the last session. Mr. Drew added that but for the interference of the President of the United States, the proposed laws would have been adopted.

George C. Martin of Los Angeles (71st Assembly District—Democrat), said he was opposed to the Japanese, but could not, under the law, "make any pledges not covered by the Democratic platform."

B. F. Hard of Los Angeles (73d Assembly District—Democrat), replied that he was an American, believed in protecting American labor, thought the questions not unreasonable, and promised to work and vote, if elected, for the benefit of the masses.

M. G. Yoakum of Los Angeles (74th Assembly District—Democrat), referred to the temper of the people of California on the subject, and added that any pledge upon any subject not covered by his party platform would violate the law and place in jeopardy his seat, should he be elected. Mr. Yoakum also sounded a note of warning to the effect that "it would also place you (the Asiatic Exclusion League) in a position as a party to such affiliation."

Chas. B. Bills of Sacramento (7th Senatorial District—Republican), replied in the affirmative to the questions, though he understood it was against the law to give pledges before election.

BILLS.

T. McCarthy, salary	\$ 15.00
Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	20.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Organized Labor Pub. Co., 10,000 pamphlets.	167.50
Postage	12.50
Geo. B. Benham, expenses to San Jose (3 days)	26.50
Typewritorium, 3 months service and ribbons	3.00
Magazines50

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported all routine work attended to, the prompt answering of all requests for information, and the customary amount of literature sent to institutions and individuals.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th and MARKET STS.

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Tel. Market 3306

FALL STYLES now ready for your inspection.

POSITIVELY the best made to order SUITS in the City for the price.

We Challenge Comparison

First Firm to Adopt the Label in San Francisco



First-Class Union Tailors Employed

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK



Handsome Serviceable Sideboard

A Little Down
\$1 a week

No Extra for Credit

Credit is a Powerful Factor When Furnishing Your Home.

It increases your buying power, putting you on a level with people of means.

Credit at this store is FREE to everyone.

If you want to furnish your home, simply pay a little down, then a little each week or month.

We have turned thousands of houses into homes and will do the same for you.

Cash or Credit, our price is the same.

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CLOTHING FOR MEN AND WOMEN 2200-2212 Mission Street

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CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - - \$5,025,939.09

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42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

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Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

LABOR CLARION

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We have been asked to reply in kind to the bitter attack made on President Gompers in last Monday's *Examiner* by an individual formerly connected with the labor movement, though not as a trade-unionist. With an intimate knowledge of this man as a citizen, a former member of one of our organizations, and his chameleon-like political record, we feel that the LABOR CLARION would lose dignity in showing him up in his true colors, and condemnation of Samuel Gompers from such a source is simply a matter of congratulation to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

Next week there will appear an article about the Leslie Salt Refining Company, whose plant is situated about two miles below San Mateo. The help employed in this industry is almost exclusively Japanese. It does seem inexplicable that in a white man's country and with a patronage of American citizens, it should be deemed necessary to exclude the latter from employment. If all manufacturers followed this course, what would become of their product? There are two sides to most stories, but the cheapness of Asiatic labor does not, or should not, make it an improvement over white help, viewed from any standpoint.

As predicted in last week's issue, the trouble between the teamsters and the draymen was settled at the meeting of October 15th. It was agreed by the men to accept the verbal agreement to continue existing conditions, with the proviso that thirty days' notice must be given by either side should a change be desired. While the custom of conferring over other differences may be abandoned, yet it is likely that the future will see a restoration of this business-like method of conducting affairs, for there are many organizations without signed agreements who get along very well with their employers. The teamsters are to be congratulated on their good sense.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union, returned home last Friday after an absence of nearly five months. He attended the congress of the Transport Workers' of the World at Vienna in August. He was also a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress at Nottingham, which opened on Labor Day. The latter body elected two fraternal delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens at Denver on November 9th. Mr. Furuseth visited many of the cities of Europe, investigating trade union conditions. He says that business conditions are very bad throughout the continent and especially in England, where over 2,000,000 wage earners are out of employment. In Germany business is also unsatisfactory and trade very dull. From his observations of trades union conditions on the continent he believes there is a definite plan among the various countries, with the exception of England, to prevent the workers from using the strike and boycott. In England, however, the scheme was killed two years ago by the defeat of the Conservative party and the adoption of remedial legislation.

LOCKED-OUT TAILORS WIN.

The following article from *The Citizen*, Los Angeles, of October 16th, is too good to "cut." It bears the heading at the top of this article:

"For over a year the struggle between the Tailors' Union and the employing tailors of Los Angeles dragged along. The union tailors were the victims of a lock-out precipitated by the bosses. At the time of the lock-out the bosses carried large advertisements in the Los Angeles *Times* publishing their determination to run their shops without union help, and bidding for the trade of 'free and independent American citizens.' At the time of these publications, *The Citizen* predicted that the workers would win. That they have done so is shown by the fact that all of the shops affected by the lock-out have signed up with the union, and several more that never employed union help before the lock-out have also signed.

"The members of the Tailors' Union are to be congratulated for their steadfastness and aggressiveness. All of the locked-out men remained true to their obligation as union men. It was no holiday, no picnic. A lock-out or strike is always a burden to the workers. Men do not strike or submit to a lock-out for fun. They do it from principle. They do it because they are brave men, willing to suffer for principle. The union tailors of Los Angeles have stood the test. It has been a severe one, but the victory is the more complete.

"To Organizer Terry of the American Federation of Labor is due much of the success of the tailors in this contest. His work has been quiet, but persistent. His dealings with the bosses have been those of a fair-minded, whole-hearted gentleman. He has ever been courteous, but none the less firm and aggressive. He has set a good example for other organizers to follow. But the credit for the victory of the tailors does not belong to any single individual. It belongs to all of the members of the organization, and a good share to the international and sister unions throughout the country for financial assistance rendered."

In congratulating the victors of this contest, it is well to consider the difference between Los Angeles and other American cities. The people of the southern metropolis, or many of them, have been led to believe that a trade unionist is necessarily an anarchist, or, at best, a fit resident of the Bad Lands. The *Times*, with Harrison Gray Otis at the helm, has used every word in an extensive and vicious vocabulary to mislead and poison the minds of such citizens as fall under its anti-benign influence, and, as a result, there are some who come to the labor problem with prejudiced minds. These people look upon a unionist adversely, and fail to take the movement at its worth and recognize the good it does and the sincerity and citizenship of the vast majority of its members.

As a consequence, the successful outcome of the tailors difficulty is all the more to the credit of those who participated in the victory, and the LABOR CLARION extends hearty congratulations. It had generally been known that the union involved was fighting earnestly, that its International was assisting in every possible way, and that sister unions were contributing the sinews of war. This combination could hardly fail to gain the day.

While Dr. George W. White of the Methodist Church was working with a general committee of citizens last year in the desire to restore industrial relations between employers and employees, he remarked that he had once lived in Los Angeles, had read the *Times*, and that while he did not believe all it printed, yet the constant "drip" "drip" had some effect. He added that since he came to San Francisco, studied the interests involved, realized the aspirations of the labor movement, and talked with those who were, for the time being, officers, he had changed his opinion of them, and saw that they were endeavoring to make gains for their homes and for the community in general.

May the good news from the tailors prove the forerunner of other victories for organized labor.

AN ATTACK WITHOUT MERIT.

When men become involved in political issues and disputes, frequently the "angry passions" referred to by the poet arise. The San Francisco *Examiner* has attacked the President of the American Federation of Labor, and, in large type, tells that "union men are bewildered by the revelation that Gompers prints oil trust ads." In the search for the "bewildered unionists," the *Examiner* only found one to give it comfort, and the truth about that individual is published in an editorial note in this issue.

Seven "ads" are reproduced from the columns of the *American Federationist*. Careful scrutiny shows that they are credited to various companies—two in Philadelphia, two in Pittsburg, one in Franklin, and one in Toledo, Ohio. The latter specifically advertises "Anti-Trust" and "Home Manufacture" goods. Of course that may mean nothing—if we believed all we see in print the progress of the human race would be retarded. The words "Standard Oil Company" appear at the bottom of an "ad" for the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove and the Rayo Lamp. It may be that the Standard Oil Company owns all these companies and household utilities. Of that we know nothing. There is one thing sure, the statements that the Standard Oil Company is not in the habit of throwing its money away, and that it puts it (the money) where it will do some good, are reflections entirely unwarranted by the article in question or by the long and earnest service to American citizenship and organized labor by Samuel Gompers.

There isn't a paper in the United States, not even excepting the *Examiner*, that wouldn't be liable to the charge of helping the trusts by advertising their products. Nearly everything we use is connected, directly or indirectly, with some industrial combination. And we all patronize oil and gas and all the other products peculiar to trusts, and very often those institutions loudest in their boasted freedom of independence are allied more closely than those which admit the connection, for business, like politics, makes strange bedfellows.

It doesn't seem strange that, at this time, it should suddenly be found that the labor movement, through its official paper, is derelict in its duty. However, without definite knowledge of either the "ads" or circumstances, we need more convincing evidence than the *Examiner* furnishes.

BUY UNION-MADE COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council ordered a communication from the International Union Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers printed in this issue. It is a request to unionists to buy none but union-made collars and cuffs. Excellent apparel of this nature can be purchased in this and every other city. The man with an unfair collar around his neck does not live up to the standard of his obligation to his fellows in the world of organized labor. There was a time when the articles mentioned were not procurable. That day has passed.

The bitter industrial disputes in Troy, New York, and other Eastern cities, were founded on the desire of the workers to organize and reduce the hours of toil. The employers resented all such efforts, and were, in the main, successful, notwithstanding their known ability to improve conditions and the healthy figure charged for their goods.

Instead of contributing money to men and women (the latter suffer particularly) on strike, a better plan is presented. Buy, for the same price, goods bearing the union label. You then have the satisfaction of knowing you are consistent, that you are assisting unionists who sorely need help, and you advance the best possible protest against the manufacturer who refuses to fairly compensate, either as regards hours or wages, his workers. And, in addition, you are purchasing good goods, as many of us can prove, without any additional expenditure of money.

Buy union-made collars and cuffs.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The Banks and the People's Money.**

The annual report of the State Bank Commissioners, filed in the Governor's office, furnishes some figures and more reflections. The bank failures of the past year show that there is no class of business men more arrogant with other people's money than the bankers. Despite the responsibility of caring for the savings of those whose material welfare is so closely allied with the soundness of our financial institutions, the evidence is too clear that there was frequently an absence of proper methods of handling the money given in trust, and "wild-casting" and other euphonious ways of getting rid of the surplus (?) were (and are) altogether too common. There is no doubt that the wretched system that enables one politician to appoint others of his type as Bank Commissioners is largely responsible, but, apart from that, the evidence is plain that money belonging to depositors has been utilized for "financing" dummy companies and corporations. To-day, in the city of Oakland, the papers contain disclosures of this nature, and San Francisco has had a surfeit of the same thing. It is the old story, the man who secures a million "finances"—the men who secures a dime "steals."

The deposits of all the banks in the State have shrunk during the past year from \$483,000,000 to \$408,000,000, and their loans have fallen from \$380,000,000 to \$325,000,000, their stock and bond investments from \$119,000,000 to \$99,000,000. But they have \$2,000,000 more on hand than they had the year before.

The total savings deposits for the State of California show a falling off of \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year, with a consequent decrease of \$26,000,000 in savings' bank loans on real estate.

The total capital of San Francisco's commercial banks is shown to have shrunk from \$25,000,000 to less than \$19,000,000—a natural consequence of eight banks having been put out of business.

Deposits in San Francisco's commercial banks have fallen from \$91,000,000 to \$63,000,000. The banks' investments in stocks and bonds have been reduced from \$20,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and their loans from \$87,000,000 to \$69,000,000. But the money on hand remains close to \$13,000,000.

Savings deposits in Oakland show a falling off of \$5,000,000 during the fiscal year.

Commercial deposits have decreased by nearly \$1,000,000.

* * *

The Steel Trust's Last Report.

While dabbling in figures, the annual statement of the steel trust is worth noticing. The three prominent items are: Amount of sales, \$757,014,767.60; net profits, \$177,201,561.65; salaries and wages, \$160,825,822.00. From the foregoing it appears that the profits of all concerned—workers and investors—amounted to \$338,027,383.65, which is the aggregate of salaries, wages and net profits. Of this aggregate profit the investors got \$177,201,561.65, or about 52½ per cent, whereas the workers got only about 47½ per cent.

Louis F. Post, writing in the *Chicago Public* of October 16th, observes in this connection:

"The share of the investors was about 11 per cent of the value of the property as capitalized, for it is capitalized at \$1,600,000,000. But this capitalization is fictitious, being put at that high figure for the purpose, among other purposes, of hiding the fact that the net profits are scandalously excessive. Even the 11 per cent is an enormous profit on legitimate investment; but as the properties of the steel trust are not worth more than a third of the capitalization, except for the monopoly power with which the tariff invests them, and probably never cost the steel trust a penny more than that, the net profits on the actual investment were over 33 per cent. This is equivalent to a 22 per cent dividend for the steel trust on account of the protective tariff."

Striking indeed, though not unusual, is the difference between the return to investors and the salaries

and wages paid. The "salaries" include the amounts paid to officers and figureheads, and the "wages" indicate the compensation for the workers. As there are 210,180 employees reported, the average for each is only \$64.00 a month, less than \$15.00 a week, which is \$2.50 a day. If one considers this wage rate, which includes all the fancy salaries, and the fact that the product of the steel trust can be purchased at a lower price in foreign countries than in America, the mind naturally reverts to the "high tariff" that means so much for the "working man" and benefits the community!

* * *

The Courts in Colorado.

The forces of content are so sensitive over the least criticism of the judiciary (forgetting that judges are like other men and the law is man-made), that the following words from the compiler of Mills' Annotated Statutes of Colorado, recognized as the leading legal writer of the State, will, perhaps, startle some:

"Where can the people turn for relief, when they see the judicial ermine made to cloak an open robbery of the people? And what must they say when they see the power of a court of equity, supposed to be exercised for their protection and for the prevention of oppression actually prostituted to the uses of the public utility corporations, in its frenzied effort to avoid the solemn contracts into which it has entered? These are some of the actions of the corporation throne-powers and the courts that lead to the cult of anarchy and actually make it respectable."

Edward P. Costigan, one of Denver's leading lawyers, paid his respects to the Supreme Court of Colorado in the following language, in an address before the annual meeting of the Colorado Bar Association:

"It has overthrown, at once and indiscriminately, the precedents and practices of courts of equity in many ages, and the legislative enactments and constitution of Colorado, and it has done all in the name of the prerogatives of ancient kings, whose arrogant pretensions were humbled, and whose basely asserted rights were transferred in other centuries by popular uprising to the sum of popular liberties. Judicial revolution is not preferable either to executive despotism or the temporary rule of a mob, and unless the people, regardless of their courts, through proper legislative and executive channels, and these failing, through a burning indignation expressed in action, shall reassert the inviolability of the suffrage, then government by the people not only should fail; it has already failed."

The special text for these remarks was the action of the Supreme Court in assuming control of the Denver elections, by means of a blanket injunction writ, with the result that a Democratic majority was converted into a Republican majority as to county officers, a Democratic majority was converted into a Republican majority in the State Senate, and two new members of the Supreme Court of the same politics as the court, were appointed by a Republican Governor questionably elected. Incidentally people were sent to jail by the wholesale, without trial by jury or statutory warrant, for alleged violations of the blanket injunction.

Senators Henry M. Teller and Thomas M. Patterson have recently severely criticised the same court for subservience to the corporations, and on page 253 of volume 35 of the Colorado Supreme Court reports is the record of a midnight trip to one of the judges to make him "be good." The attempt was successful.

It would take too much space to go further into detail, but reference should be made to the ruling of the Supreme Court on the eight-hour day issue. Not satisfied with declaring the laws passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, this remarkable body has gone so far as to decide that no eight-hour law can be passed in Colorado which can be constitutional, because such a law "would limit the right of contract."

TRADES UNION PUBLICITY.**XII. Graphic Displays.**

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

One of the reasons why the "yellow press" has been so popular with the masses is because it has made so much of its art department. The editor takes the side out of a house in which a crime has been committed, to show the various stages of the latest murder case. An arrow shows where the shot was fired, a cross indicates where the body was found, a dotted line marks the route taken by the escaping murderer, as indicated by his foot-prints. The trade union may employ with great advantage the principle which is here involved. People are more easily impressed with pictures than they are by any other printed matter.

The trade union, particularly a national organization, has an excellent opportunity to advertise what it is doing through an exhibit which may be placed in public or semi-public places, or on special occasions when exhibits are in order. International expositions always have a social-economy section in which the human side of life is presented to the visitors. It would pay the trade union to here tell its story. The various organizations interested in the prevention of tuberculosis have recently been renting stores in prominent sections of the city in order to give the public a graphic illustration of conditions, telling how these conditions may be relieved and prevented. There are many local occasions when exhibits of the trade union might be placed to advantage. Possibly, in some cases, an arrangement might be made with stores which are recognized as being thoroughly union, to have exhibits placed either in their show windows or in some other part of the store, indicating the difference between a union factory and a non-union factory, and showing the advantage in buying union-made goods. Such exhibits may consist of photographs, sketches and other graphic features, which tell, at a glance, what might otherwise require a lengthy statement to make clear.

Maps and diagrams may be employed to show developments in the trade-union movement, and the increase of its membership, the comparisons between trade-union and non-union work, wages and living conditions, and the possibilities in the labor movement presented socially, educationally, physically and morally. A variety of symbols may be used in this connection. The lantern slide and moving picture is one of the best ways of presenting the work of the trade union to the public. The possibilities in this direction are almost unlimited.

In the extension work which every trade union must support, if it would maintain its life and propagate its principles, it should give more attention to the local labor paper. While the sending in of news items is important, the trade-union advertiser should employ the material which has just been mentioned in the form of half-tones and line-cuts, which are to be printed in the labor paper. A calendar issued at the beginning of the year and containing daily, brief and suggestive messages from well-known writers on labor subjects, and printed upon separate sheets, one for each day, will serve as an educator in the cause of the trade union. Such a calendar, well-printed and made of good paper, will be prized in the home. Another style of calendar may be gotten out for general distribution which would consist simply of good cardboard having printed upon it the months of the year and a picture of the labor temple or some other emblem which is distinctive of the trade union, and containing also one strong, suggestive motto which will present in a few words the big idea for which the trade union stands.

Harris Weinstock's article is timely. He is California's commissioner of investigation into labor problems in other lands. Consequently his views of conditions in Austria will prove of interest. We expect to present, from time to time, the result of Mr. Weinstock's subsequent research on his world tour.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 16, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Scott in the chair; Delegate Lomasney appointed vice-president *pro tem.* Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Brewery Workmen, Robert Mentzel, vice Matt Schlenker. Sugar Workers, Chas. Minert, H. W. Kruger, H. Sager. Teamsters, John McLaughlin, vice Harry Gorman. Electrical Workers, No. 537, M. J. Sullivan, M. Durkin, T. Cummings, C. Goodhart, vice J. Kenny, J. Paine, P. Kennedy, W. Bentley. Blacksmiths' Helpers, H. W. Evers, Theo. Ketelson. Upholsterers, F. Gyselear, vice A. E. Kenny. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Chas. F. Curry, Secretary of State, thanking the Council for its endorsement of the proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 14. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From the Barbers' Union, promising better attendance of their delegates. From F. S. Brittain, attorney-at-law, in answer to questions submitted on present rules of Superior Court. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, No. 19, relative to union-made collars and cuffs. From the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, asking for the publication of a list of fair stores. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Meter Makers' Union of Philadelphia, appealing for financial assistance. *Referred to Secretary*—From W. E. McLeron, representative of the I. T. U., asking for information on Constitutional Amendments endorsed by the Council. Communication from A. L. Post, submitting his resignation as a member of the Label Committee, being unable to attend its meetings. On motion the same was accepted and ordered filed. Delegate Geo. A. Tracy submitted his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee for the same reason. On motion the same was accepted and ordered filed. From the California State Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to appoint committees to organize Anti-Otis Clubs, and to help defeat the political ambitions of Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles *Times*. Moved that the recommendation of the State Federation of Labor be concurred in, and that a committee be appointed to co-operate. Carried. A communication was received from the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of North America, stating that Dominic Kane had been reinstated to membership but had been penalized to the extent of being deprived of holding office in any subordinate lodge for the space of two years and giving reasons therefor. Moved to receive the communication and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the International Secretary of the Boilermakers, stating that we do not approve of depriving a unionist of the right to act as a committeeman or delegate, or doing good work as a trade unionist while in this city. Carried.

The chair called attention to the fact that Dr. Sherman, representing San Francisco Society for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis, had requested permission to return and address the Council. Moved that it be the sense of this Council that Dr. Sherman be notified that the Council would be pleased to have him address us on the same subject at any time; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Hackmen—Business quiet; have paid out \$3,300 in death benefits; request a demand for their card and button. Bookbinders—Have donated \$50 to assist local in Akron, Ohio. Stablemen—Are progressing; extend thanks to Council for assistance. Electrical Workers, No. 537—Have recognized the newly-elected International officers. Teamsters—Have accepted proposition of verbal agreement as to wages and hours, but with a right to deal with individual employers in the matter of violations.

The hour of 9 o'clock having arrived, the chair

announced that there was a special order of business set aside for this time, namely, the question as to whether or no the Council would send a delegate to the Convention of the A. F. of L. Moved that this Council send a delegate to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor; carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that it had appointed a sub-committee to visit the Stablemen's Union at their last meeting. On the complaint from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216, the committee after listening to evidence and giving same due consideration, submitted the following recommendations:

1.—That the secretary be instructed to notify President Tobin of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that Local No. 216 has complained to this Council that their request for redress of grievances to the International Executive Board have gone unheeded, and that the Secretary be further instructed in the name of the Council to request President Tobin to give these complaints his immediate attention.

2.—The committee also recommended that in the event of the International Executive Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union not attending immediately to the grievances of the local, that this Council take the matter up with the firm of Buckingham & Hecht and give the local all the protection that may be within our power in order that the interests of the local may be conserved and their rights preserved to them as guaranteed by their affiliation with this central body. Recommendations concurred in.

The Secretary was instructed to investigate a complaint of the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 537, that the Ocean Shore Railroad Company was violating an agreement entered into some time ago. The committee also recommends that the Council donate the sum of \$10.00 to assist the Chain Makers' Union of Mansfield, Ohio, who have been out on strike for some time. Concurred in. The committee recommends that the data so far obtained on the question of salt manufactured by Japanese be referred to the editor of the LABOR CLARION, with a recommendation that same be printed and the delegates call this matter to the attention of their local unions; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—The Committee recommended the indorsement of the amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure relative to court rules and designed to facilitate the trial of personal damage suits. The first amendment was to Section No. 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relative to the hearing of personal injury cases in the Supreme and Appellate courts. The second amendment was to Section 274 of the Code, relative to the compensation of official reporters. The third amendment, to Section 67, Chapter 4, Title 1 of Article 1 of the Code, relative to impecunious litigants of this city. The first two recommendations to indorse were concurred in and the third was re-referred to the committee for further consideration. The Committee also by a majority vote recommended that the Council indorse Assembly Constitutional Amendment, No. 3, which provides that the Legislature shall enact a direct primary law. Moved to concur in the Committee's report and indorse proposed Constitutional Amendment, No. 3; carried; 48 in favor, 12 against.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—The delegates to the State Federation of Labor submitted their report and after reading, same was ordered filed.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

NOMINATIONS—The chair declared nominations open for Director of the LABOR CLARION to fill vacancy. Delegate R. I. Wisler was placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close; carried. The chair declared Delegate Wisler duly elected Director of the LABOR CLARION. Bros. D. McLennan and Dominic Kane were placed in nomination for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Moved that nominations close for the evening; carried. Moved

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That the people are getting more than their money's worth in this special trouser offer is seen by the number of new orders taken each day.

The same discriminating care and attention to details, which characterizes our work on our most expensive suits, is likewise given to these \$4.75 pants. This finished work is done in our own workshop and under our personal supervision.

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HOPE BOOTH & CO., in George M. Cohan's "THE LITTLE BLONDE LADY"; VALADON, the Magician; LEWIS AND GREEN; MCPHEE AND HILL; BLACK AND JONES; REDFORD AND WINCHester; LA PETITE MIGNON; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; Last week of LYSTER CHAMBERS AND CLARA KNOTT in the Thrilling Success "THE OPERATOR."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.



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Eyes Examined FREE

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Established for ten years on Sixth St.
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22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

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SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms . . . 50c and up per day.

Single Rooms . . . \$3.00 and up per week.

Family Rooms . . . 75c and up per day.

Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.
ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

to make the election of delegate to the A. F. of L. convention a special order of business for 9 o'clock for next Friday evening; carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that the Secretary stand instructed to notify all affiliated unions of the action taken by the Council on proposed Constitutional Amendments; carried.

The Secretary requested permission to destroy all ballots used in previous elections. Moved that permission be given the Secretary to destroy such ballots; carried.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES—Total receipts, \$146.00. Total expenses, \$118.20.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

BY O. B. JOYFUL.

"It's going to be war to the knife," declared the suburban man who was feeding his chickens.

"What now?" asked the friend.

"Why, Binker sent me a box of axle grease and told me to use it on my lawn mower."

"What did you do?"

"I sent it back and told him to use it on his daughter's voice."

* * *

They had a dispute and agreed to leave it to the military expert.

"What bullet," they asked, "do you consider the deadliest?"

For several minutes he remained in a brown study. Then he looked up with the air of one who had settled the matter finally and definitely.

"The one that hits," he said.

* * *

Acting on the advice of a prisoner for whom he was appearing in London, a barrister challenged four or five jurymen on the ground that they were prejudiced against his client. When at last the swearing of the jury was completed, the prisoner leaned over the dock and whispered to his advocate: "The jury's all right now, Oi think, but Oi want yez to challenge the judge. Oi've been convicted under him three times already, and maybe he's beginning to have a prejudice agin' me."

* * *

"Freddy, you should not laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."

* * *

"You see," said the professor, the science of chemistry depends on the discovery of certain affinities—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Miss Prym, "I trust the conversation can proceed without drifting into scandal."

* * *

"Do you think Mr. Skinnum's baby will take after its father?"

"Not at all. The other day they persuaded it to cough up a nickel it had swallowed."

* * *

The orator may holler

Till the echoing hills rejoice;
If he can not raise a dollar,
He can always raise his voice.

* * *

"Shakespeare was a great producer as well as a playwright."

"Yes," answered the New York manager, "but conditions were different then. He wasn't troubled by any shortage of chorus girls."

* * *

Teacher—"If you were getting dinner for six people and had but five potatoes, how would you divide them to give each an equal share?"

Boy—"I'd mash 'em."

Corn cobs 2½c each and all kinds Union Tobacco for "Smokers" at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday, October 25th, is the regular monthly meeting day of the Typographical Union. Promptly at 1 o'clock the gavel will fall in the large hall in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street. There is considerable business ahead. The proposed amendments submitted by S. T. Sawyer and J. W. Kelly, members of the equalization of work committee, will be considered. The importance of these proposed changes warrants a full attendance. In addition there will be read a communication from the National Arbitration Board that will prove of more than ordinary interest.

A. J. Waterhouse, a well-known journalist of California, will soon leave Sacramento for San Francisco. He intends to publish the *California Weekly* in this city, and will have associated with him A. J. Pillsbury and others. The first issue will appear early next month. Mr. Pillsbury will be the editor and Mr. Waterhouse assistant editor. The paper will be independent in policy, like Waterhouse's *Weekly* was in Sacramento.

The James H. Barry Company is now located in commodious quarters at 1122-1124 Mission street, near the Post Office.

"Casey" has capitulated. A Salt Lake City paper of recent date says: "J. J. O'Rourke, well known in newspaper circles of this city, and Mrs. Lizzie B. McGrath were married Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Patton, at 45 West First North street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Francis B. Short of the First Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke left on the 11:45 train for a wedding trip to the northern part of the State."

A. R. Barbier left for the Union Printers' Home last Friday week. He arrived safely.

Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson has on hand some of the small I. T. U. buttons and the souvenir Printers' Home post cards previously referred to in these columns. The latter are well worth sending to friends, and the new-style buttons are exceedingly neat.

E. C. Merritt of San Jose paid a visit to headquarters during the week. He spent a few days in the metropolis as a change from the routine of Garden City life.

Butte County has a newspaper war. The Board of Supervisors gave the printing of the Great Register to the Chico *Record*, and the Oroville *Register* doesn't like to lose the plum, especially as it had become accustomed to the work. The majority of the Butte County Supervisors are now Democrats, and the Chico *Record* has to thank that fact for the contract.

Harvey E. Garman, one of Colorado's best-known printers, is now editor of the Denver *Independent*, a live, weekly labor paper.

The result of the referendum vote held on Wednesday, October 14th, resulted as follows (there were 366 votes cast):

First Proposition—To strike out Section 2, Article I, Constitution, which is in conflict with the joint agreement, for 317; against 40.

Second Proposition—To specify what shall be known as the "convention laws," for 337; against 14.

Third Proposition—To reduce the number of funds to three—the general fund, from which will be paid burial and strike benefits, the cost of publishing *The Journal* and all other expenses of the organization; the pension fund, from which old age pensions will be paid, and the home fund, from which the Home will be supported, for 316; against 40.

Fourth Proposition—To have all appeals from the decision of a local union go direct to the executive council, that body rendering the original decision, subject to appeal to the convention, for 334; against 27.

Fifth Proposition—To complete present law and have by-laws and general laws become effective at same time as do amendments submitted to the referendum, for 348; against 11.

ARE YOU A HUMBOLDT MAN?

Humboldt men are always ready for an emergency in life—they have provided for tomorrow, by saving the profits of to-day. Profits should be deposited as savings accounts, and allowed to accumulate with interest.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock to receive deposits.

The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE :- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
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ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco. Cal.



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Journeymen
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatis & Kainan, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhau & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
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LABOR CLARION.

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The unions of clerks are going to co-operate for the purpose of giving monthly entertainments. This is a move in the right direction. The clerks have an excellent hall, centrally located, and the social features are a useful aid to any movement. Last Wednesday evening the whist team of the clerks visited Oakland to play the second game of the second series.

* * *

Last Tuesday morning the theatrical stage employees held their regular meeting. The sum of \$140.00 was sent to Philadelphia, making a total to date of \$700.00 for the organization in the city of brotherly love. The death of Charles Smith, known in the profession as "Pop," was reported from New Orleans.

* * *

The journeymen horseshoers gave a smoker and jinks last Monday evening. There was a large attendance. A varied program was presented, sandwiched in with speeches from representatives of the central body.

* * *

The valuable trophies given to the beer bottlers and the ice wagon drivers by the Philadelphia Shoe Company and Prager's, for merit in the Labor Day parade, were presented last Tuesday evening. A delegation from the Council escorted representatives of the firms named to the meeting places of the unions, and the speech-making was felicitous of the victors' worth.

* * *

Richard Caverly, for years the statistician of the central labor body of Vallejo, has resigned his position and will locate in San Francisco. His position will be filled by J. B. Dale. Mr. Caverly was made a life member of Vallejo council, and he will prove a worthy addition to the movement here.

* * *

The trouble between the Ocean Shore Railway and the linemen has been amicably adjusted.

* * *

R. I. Wisler has been elected by the Council a director of the LABOR CLARION in the place of J. K. Jones, who, much to the regret of many friends, had to resign because of ill-health.

* * *

The barbers have formed an Anti-Otis Club. They will suitably recognize the services of retiring president Thomas Creber, who intends to move to Los Angeles.

* * *

The Labor Council is clearly on record in favor of the direct primary. The recommendation of the Law and Legislative Committee to indorse a proposed amendment to the constitution that the Legislature shall "enact laws providing for the direct nomination of candidates for public office by electors, political parties or organizations of electors without convention, at elections to be known and designated as primary elections," was adopted by a four to one vote.

* * *

Hereafter the employees at the Mare Island navy yard are to be paid four times every month, instead of bi-monthly, as in the past. The pay days will be on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d of the month. The mechanical and clerical force will be paid at the same time, instead of separately, as in the past. The new rule will require an increase in the pay office and other departments.

* * *

B. B. Rosenthal of the upholsterers succeeded in organizing unions in Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. He is now in Los Angeles.

* * *

The bookbinders have donated \$50.00 to their union in Akron, Ohio, to assist in the effort to install the eight-hour day. The employers are making a vigorous attempt to use the courts in the endeavor to resist what is sure to come. President Robert Glockling, International President of the Bookbinders, will visit San Francisco at the close of the

Denver convention of the A. F. of L. He will be warmly welcomed, not only by his fellow-craftsmen, but by trade unionists generally.

* * *

The request of San Bernardino Typographical Union to organizations throughout the State not to vote for Lyman M. King, one of the Republican presidential electors, because he publishes a notorious "open shop" paper in Redlands, is meeting with a generous response. Several unions have notified the Labor Council that they will remember some other elector—or electors.

* * *

When J. J. Field retired from the President's chair of the Iron Molders' Union, he was given a handsome watch fob in recognition of his services, and the veteran, James de Succa, paid tribute to Mr. Field's efforts in an eloquent speech, saying, in part: "During the past twenty years you have been elected president six successive times, or three years, besides the many other important positions you have occupied; you are now a delegate to the Asiatic Exclusion League, a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, a member of the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, and while president you were a member of all standing committees, and as such participated in the deliberations on all important matters coming before the attention of the executive committee of this union."

* * *

Butchers' Union, No. 115, has resolved to request the Board of Health not to compel the concreting of butcher shop floors, on the ground that it is not only a needless expense to the proprietor, but injurious to the health of the workmen, who will be compelled to stand all day on the cold stone floor.

* * *

The State Federation of Labor has indorsed the Anti-Otis club movement, and is desirous of thwarting the political aspirations of Harrison Gray Otis.

* * *

It was news to the delegates to the Labor Council to learn that banks could not be sued for money on deposit more than three years. Delegate John McLaughlin of the teamsters suggested that the Law and Legislative Committee look into the matter.

* * *

There was an exciting election in the central body of Chicago last Sunday week for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. John C. Harding of the Typographical Union secured 121 votes, John Mangan of the Steam Fitters 120 votes, and George Koop, also of the printers, 63 votes. Another election will be held. Mr. Mangan will be remembered as a delegate to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. Mr. Koop was the candidate of the socialists, and Mr. Harding is an able trade unionist and has served on Chicago's Board of Education.

* * *

The Anti-Otis Clubs which are organized all over the State of California are asking the help of their friends to defeat the most unscrupulous and relentless enemy of the workingmen in the West.

* * *

Steam Fitters' Union, No. 46, has decided to apply for affiliation with the Building Trades Council. The International Steam Fitters' Union is affiliated with the National Building Trades Council and wishes all locals to join the central bodies of their respective towns. The local steam fitters are affiliated with the Labor Council.

* * *

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216, has elected the following officers; President, William Holgenson; vice-president, Bert McCarron; secretary, John Bacon; recording secretary, Daniel Tierney; conductor, John J. Reilly; executive board, William Groat, Edward Lomasney, E. Early, William McGlincy, Daniel Williams, Daniel McNeil and Miss Louise Labosiere. The union will give a ball on Tuesday evening, October 20th, at Mangel's Hall, Twenty-fourth and Folsom streets.

WARNING.

HELENA, MONT., October 7, 1908.

All workmen are requested to refrain from coming to Montana for the purpose of working on the Hauser Lake or Wolf Creek Dams, near Helena, as the contractors, Stone & Webster, refuse to employ union men, and have been declared unfair by the Montana Federation of Labor and International Structural Iron Workers.

The firm has been paying common laborers \$1.75 per ten-hour day, carpenters \$2.50, and the other crafts accordingly. Sanitary conditions are of the worst and this camp gives promise of becoming a hot-bed of fever. Conditions are so bad that recently a number of non-unionists went on strike.

If you do not wish to contract fever, heed this warning and do not accept employment from the firm of Stone & Webster of Boston, Mass. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

By order of the Executive Board.

ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE,

President Montana Federation of Labor.

HOWARD O. SMITH,

Secretary Montana Federation of Labor.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST

2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

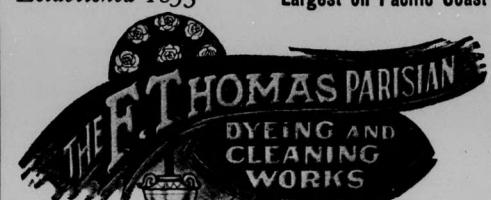
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KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

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Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches : 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
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Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

BY MRS. E. H. O'DONNELL.

If every woman who reads these notes would, when patronizing stores advertising in the LABOR CLARION, mention the fact to the proprietor or proprietors, it would be welcome help. The editor of this paper has asked the "sterner sex" to do this, and there is no reason why we who spend most of the money shouldn't assist. And remember the "fair stores" and our duty generally to the labor movement. The latter has aided our relatives secure more money and shorter hours of toil, and we are simply doing what is our duty when we take the lesson home. Make these requests a personal matter. We can well afford to do it.

* * *

Send in your opinion of the needs of women in trade unions, or out of them, the suffrage agitation, or such household news as may be interesting. Many of the items appearing weekly are contributed by readers. This department is reserved for women. You can make it more interesting. Address Women's Department, 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco.

* * *

The report of the committee on industrial problems affecting women and children was given by Florence Kelley of New York on October 18th at the Buffalo Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She said in part: "Votes for working women mean shorter hours. Eight hours for men, ten hours for children, unlimited hours for women—such is our practice today in an increasing number of States. Eight hours for all workers would do more to reduce tuberculosis than all the crusades against it that are going on in the world to-day. Working women have the working day of eight hours only in the four States in which they vote—Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Eight hours for men, ten for children, unlimited hours for women, will continue in practice until working women themselves help to elect the judges who now annul the statutes enacted to protect women and children."

* * *

Dr. Adele Schreiber, the famous German advocate of women's rights, is a woman after our own heart. She says, in her essay "Woman at her best," that we are growing younger each year. The words are worth quoting:

"The time is near when there will be no more 'old maids'; certainly none ridiculed on account of their years. Even to-day women referred to as 'old maids' are not the scarecrows pictured by writers as late as the last of the nineteenth century. Women are growing younger in appearance, in manner and ambition—at least they impress one as younger than their birth certificates warrant. As a rule our women of thirty-five and forty are younger looking, more elastic, fresher and more vivacious than men of the same age. There is an increasing number of marriages between young men and women their seniors by five or even ten years."

Household Hints and Recipes.

FATTEN THE FACE.—Her name is legion, the sharp-featured woman, who has longed for a fuller face, and in most cases she has hoped only in vain for the improvement that never came. And yet her case is not always hopeless. Here is one method that frequently proves speedily effective in fattening the face, while improving the complexion as well. Massage the face with a cream made of one-half a gram of tannin, 30 grams of lanolin and 20 grams of sweet almond oil. Melt the lanolin in a cup set into a basin of hot water, and add the oil. Remove from the heat, beat, and as the cream cools add the tannin, mixing thoroughly. Use morning and night.

FOR EMERGENCIES.—Many a woman is late in her engagements because at the last moment, in the rush of hurried dressing, something gives way in her clothing, a little rip or a button flies off, or any one of half a dozen things that both annoy and de-

lay. And then there is a rapid skirmish for a needle and thread, which somehow is never to be found just where it ought to be. The woman who values time, who delights to be prompt, and who likes everything to be always neat and trim, will keep in the pin cushion several needles threaded with the various shades of thread necessary to take care of any such little mishap. It's an easy precaution, and one that frequently proves its worth.

HAIR TONIC.—Use 10 grains of sulphate of quinine, one dram each of alcoholic tincture of cantharides and extract of jaborandi and deodorized alcohol, half an ounce of glycerine, three ounces of bay rum and sufficient elderflower water to make one-half pint. Dissolve the quinine in the alcohol and cantharides before adding the other ingredients.

ALUM AS A FIRE PREVENTIVE.—This cannot be mentioned too often. Flannelette steeped in a solution of alum and water is rendered less liable to ignition by fire. In plain words, will not catch fire so easily.

TO CLEAN WHITE KID GLOVES.—Get some benzole and pour it into a saucer or pie-dish. Soak the gloves for a minute or two in this, and then remove. Lay on a doubled towel or napkin and rub with a clean piece of flannel, taking a clean part as each becomes soiled. Do not squeeze the gloves with the hand, as this leaves irregular marks. When clean, hang to dry, and soak and clean the next glove.

TRAINED FOR COMPANY.—The teacher asked: "Elsie, when do you say 'Thank you?'" Elsie's face lighted up for that was one thing she knew, and she answered promptly, "When we have company."

GOOD HINTS.—For cleaning jewelry there is nothing better than ammonia and water. If dull and dirty rub a little soap on a soft brush and brush the piece in this wash. Rinse in clear water and polish with chamois skin. The secret of standing and walking erect consists in keeping the chin away from the breast. This throws the head upward and backward, and the shoulders will naturally settle backward in their true position.

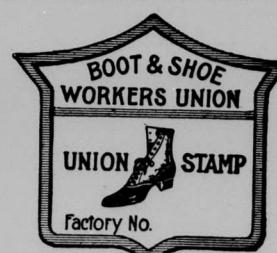
CLEANING HAT PLUMES.—Plumes are very hard to clean by an amateur. The best way to clean them is to hold them over the fumes of sulphur, which will both clean and curl them. The work must be done out of doors. Put the feathers on a rack, a saucer of burning sulphur underneath and a box over all.

AN AID FOR PUDDING BOILING.—When boiling a pudding in a cloth, a plate should be placed at the bottom of the saucepan, so as to prevent the pudding from sticking to the pan.

SHEEPS' TONGUES WITH VEGETABLES.—Take fresh tongues and rub a little salt on them an hour before cooking. Cut in slices one or two carrots, onions, and a taste of celery. Put them in a stewpan with salt and stock (or boiling water) to cover them. Wash the tongues, and lay on top of the vegetables, cover with a saucer or plate, and put on the lid. Simmer till tender (from two or three hours, according to quantity). As the liquid sinks add more. When cooked, skin the tongues, and arrange on a bed or in a ring of mashed potatoes. Thicken and flavor the stock, and pour all over the dish.

◆◆◆◆◆

The latest in lids.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***



246 SUMMER STREET.

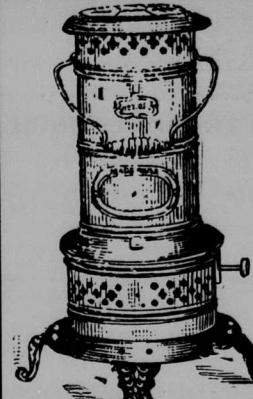
Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



BANNER Oil Heater

No Smoke
No Smell
Absolutely Safe

AUTOMATIC SAFETY STOP prevents flame burning too high.

Seamless brass oil reservoir; sheet steel body; polished trimmings.

Easily carried from room to room. Gives good heat just where you want it, at small expense.

FULLY GUARANTEED \$3.50

Complete Line of Gas, Electric, Wood and Coal Heaters

Brillain & Co.
INCORPORATED

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET AND MASON
POLK AND SUTTER
OAKLAND: BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

LABOR CLARION.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- †Monotype machines.
- ‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.

- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.

- (89) Boehme & Mcready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.

- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 638 Montgomery.
- (90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (42) *Examiner, The, the Folsom and Spear.
- (185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.

- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (22) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassino Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.

- (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (21) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (68) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
- (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum programme for next week will contain five new acts. Miss Hope Booth will present George M. Cohan's bright comedy, "The Little Blonde Lady." Mr. Cohan has taken for his topic dramatic criticism and he treats it with a playful humor that is particularly amusing. He has provided Miss Booth with a role that fits her to a nicety. She will have the support of those two admirable actors Charles Deland and Frank Dixon. Another particularly entertaining feature of the coming programme will be Valadon, recently the associate of the famous Kellar and for five years a sensation at the Egyptian Hall, London. Lewis and Green, a clever and popular team of comedians, will present a laughable sketch, entitled "Engaging a Cook," by Oscar Lewis. McPhee and Hill, skillful aerialists, will present an original act called "The Clown and the Tired Man." Black and Jones, colored eccentric dancing comedians, will also contribute to the success of the programme. Next week will be the last of Redford & Winchester, La Petite Mignon and of Lyster Chambers and Clara Knott in the thrilling sketch, "The Operator."

IRON TRADES COUNCIL NOTES.

BY G. SANDEMAN.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council stating he had interviewed Mr. Friedman about giving up the agency of the Buck Stoves and Ranges, but was informed that he (Mr. Friedman) positively declared he would not do so, as it would necessitate the loss of a large amount of money. The letter was filed for future reference.

The reports of unions showed that there was no material change in labor conditions.

The Executive Board was instructed to act in conjunction with the Metal Trades Association and the Citizens' Committee in regard to keeping all the work possible in the city, especially that to be done on the salt water system.

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UNION MADE
OVERALLS
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TAKE
your **TRADE**
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that **CARRIES**
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ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED TRADESMEN
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SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

DEMAND the BRAND

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.	Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000.00
	Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000.00
	Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,453,983.62
	Deposits, June 30, 1908	\$34,474,554.23
	Total Assets	\$37,055,263.31

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rothe; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourney; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rothe, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

Gaining in popularity every day
because it deserves it

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Oct. is Orange on White

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrts., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boat Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet 4th Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Mailers, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 342 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 321 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom. J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street. Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets. Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover. Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave. C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street. New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House. Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave. People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road. American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn. Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets. John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphael's, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
Harney & Gallagher, 2309 Mission.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

Meetings of the Board of Directors were held on October 13 and 20, President C. H. Cassasa, presiding. Messrs. G. Grosser and D. D'Onofrio, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and J. C. Steinhardt, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, were admitted to membership on transfer. An application for membership was received from Mr. J. A. Bona, and laid over one week. Mr. C. Windrath, of Local No. 310, New York City, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The membership on transfer of Miss I. Franklin of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and of J. Marston, of Local No. 149, Toronto, was annulled on October 20th, for failure to comply with the provisions of Federation by-laws.

The following-named members are at present on the suspended list of the M. M. P. U.:—C. P. Abbiati, T. Andersen, H. G. Baines, E. A. Benson, J. Bluth, A. E. Bruhn, J. M. Burke, A. F. Burton, R. E. Burton, D. C. Bush, C. Becker, Jr., Mrs. I. Carusi, G. W. Comfort, R. G. Copley, Mrs. A. Cottle, E. Cruells, P. DiBella, Miss T. Dibble, M. Dolin, A. C. Donaldson, W. H. Dufour, H. G. Emerson, H. Evers, L. Filier, E. G. Fischer, C. Goertz, Mrs. B. Hamann-Hilton, Miss J. Hamann, Mrs. T. Hamann, F. Harcourt, J. A. Hoag, M. B. Hokuf, W. L. Hovey, M. J. Isaacson, G. W. Jinks, S. G. Jones, C. H. King, J. C. Lackenback, E. Landers, H. Langlotz, W. Larkin, E. A. Lassale, W. F. Laybourn, J. Lombardero, A. C. Love, W. H. Matthewson, Miss E. Mattern, L. Maynard, C. G. McMillan, Mrs. L. Mordhorst-Miller, Mrs. B. Myers, A. I. Newberg, Mrs. E. Orchard, E. H. Orr, B. Reilly, J. C. Ritchie, Miss L. Rocca-Cimini, W. S. Rose, D. C. Rosebrook, E. Rosebrook, F. Runkel, J. L. Schoen, A. Schorcht, F. C. Scott, Mrs. K. Skinner, G. Sottera, F. Stark, A. Stefanik, E. Steffens, J. Stengele, P. F. Swendsen, H. G. Terry, F. W. Thompson, G. P. Towle, V. Ursomondo, W. E. Wagner, Miss N. Wanda, Mrs. C. C. Wilson and H. Wismer.

Considerable progress was made by the meeting of October 13—continued from October 8—in the consideration of the report on advisable price list revision. The meeting adjourned to convene again on Thursday, October 22, when it is expected that action on the committee's entire report will have been taken.

Mr. Thomas Simms, musical director "Royal Chef Co." and a member of Local No. 2, St. Louis, was reported playing at the American Theatre, this city, week of October 12-18. Mr. Howard A. Cooke, musical director with "A Knight for a Day" company, and a member of Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, is reported playing at above theatre week of October 18-25.

President Cassasa has appointed the following Nomination Committee:—G. Soldierna (chairman), J. G. Dewey, W. Delany, F. Hyman and J. Hobbs. The committee will submit its report to the November meeting of the union.

Word has been received that the Belasco Theatre, Los Angeles, has been again brought within the fold. An orchestra composed of members of Local No. 47, of Los Angeles, commenced there on September 21, displacing a number of non-members previously employed by the management. When all circumstances are considered, not forgetting that Los Angeles is the home town of Harrison Gray Otis, arch-ponent of organized labor and proprietor and editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, the musical profession of the State, and particularly of Los Angeles, can be heartily congratulated.

Mr. T. F. Finegan was married to Miss Mary Nannetti at the bride's residence, 129 Miles Ave., Oakland, on September 16, by the Rev. Amoort, "Tommy's" fellow members and friends in the M. M. P. U. wish him all success on the voyage of life, and unite in congratulations to the newly-married couple.

FROM THE ANTI-OTIS CLUB.

The history of the injunction plank of the National Republican convention at Chicago, is significant and interesting, not only for what was done, but also for what was left undone.

Samuel Gompers, who presented a plank which represented the wishes of the large body of American citizens of which he is the leader, was treated with gross disrespect, and his suggestions rejected.

The plank which was adopted is generally considered, even by Republican newspapers, to be meaningless and of no value. The Los Angeles *Times* says "It is a 'sop,' and has said so again and again."

Before the convention the question of injunction was considered a vital one and was given considerable space and attention. Now one hears very little of it except by way of ridicule and abuse.

The Los Angeles *Times*, of which Harrison Gray Otis is editor and principal proprietor, has been notoriously offensive in his treatment of this subject, and every one who is striving to have it honorably and equitably adjusted. This is not surprising, but quite in harmony with his policy. As a private individual the harm he can do is limited, but as Secretary of War, a position for which he has long aspired, and a member of the Cabinet, his influence would be great and disastrous.

It is to prevent his appointment as Secretary of War that Anti-Otis Clubs have been organized all over California. Workingmen realize the grave consequences that would ensue were their arch-enemy elevated to such a position and, consequently, they are urging their friends to help them defeat him by voting for the Presidential candidate who is under no obligation to recognize and honor him. With them self-preservation and the defeat of a vicious enemy stand before party affiliation.

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